

# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 7, 1911.  
A REPORT WELL WORTH READING.  
WHAT HAS BERKELEY DONE?  
THE NEW YORK HORROR.  
WHAT WILSON'S ELECTION MEANS.  
POST OFFICES CLOSE ON SUNDAYS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.

No. 8

## LEGISLATIVE AGENT'S REPORT.

San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1911.

To the Officers of and Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Greeting: The following is a brief summary of the result of the labor of the various representatives of the several different labor organizations interested in "Labor Legislation" at the thirty-ninth session of the California State Legislature:

Your legislative agent, in conjunction with the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor, California State Building Trades Council, and the Railroad Brotherhood's Joint Legislative Board, established headquarters at 929 K street, Sacramento, California, for the purpose of expediting our legislative work.

Our experience with these headquarters has demonstrated to the various organizations interested that it has been a paying proposition, and that the continuance of this system at future sessions is absolutely essential to the success of legislative work.

The following Bills and Constitutional Amendments in which labor was interested, have passed both Houses, have been signed by the Governor, and are now laws upon our statute books, or else, in the case of the Constitutional Amendments, they will be submitted to the vote of the people of this State for ratification next October.

### The Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

Probably the most important legislation passed at this session were the two Constitutional Amendments, one providing for the initiative and referendum, and the other providing for the recall of all elective officers, including the judiciary.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 22, relative to the initiative and referendum, is probably the most complete piece of direct legislation enacted by any State in this Union. It behooves organized labor to do their utmost when this amendment is submitted to the people, to see that it is adopted.

### Recall of the Judiciary.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 23, relative to the recall of all elective officers, including the judiciary, is also a great step in advance of the interest of direct legislation, and it is probably as far-reaching, inasmuch as it includes the judiciary, as any similar amendment ever adopted by any of the States of the Union.

This amendment should be given the particular attention of organized labor, inasmuch as serious opposition developed on account of its provisions including the recall of judges.

Many men who have in the past taken an active interest in measures that were in the interest of the people, have opposed this measure at Sacramento, and will, no doubt, oppose the recall on account of its inclusion of the judiciary. It seems impossible for them to realize that a judge, elected as all other officers are elected by the people, should be put on the same plane, consequently, it behooves the working people of the State of California to fall in line behind this amendment when submitted to the people next October, and work with might and main for its adoption, because the opposition to this Constitutional Amendment will be terrific.

All interests of this State, large and small, who in times gone by have seemed to be in a position to influence the selection, either through the old convention system of nominating judges, or through concentrating their efforts under our present primary system, either for the election or defeat of certain judges, will oppose this measure, and will attempt to blindfold the plain people of the State on this great question.

In commenting upon this phase of direct legislation I want to call the attention of the Council to the fact that, at the present time, such very important measures have become popular, and although it took some work to put through the recall amendment, including the judiciary, there was practically no opposition to the amendment calling for the initiative and referendum.

Session after session of the California State Legislatures, your representatives have gone to Sacramento and presented these measures. They have been termed socialistic and anarchistic in

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## A Report Well Worth Reading

John I. Nolan's complete report to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night was enthusiastically received. Our legislative agent covered the field well. He describes the measures adopted, and tells the history of the important enactments.

Later it is expected that a table will be prepared giving the votes of legislators and the results of the bills still with the Governor.

No man or woman who has observed the work of this session of the Legislature in Sacramento will deny that, for the first time in the State's history, labor has received that recognition long its due. All the previous sessions combined were not as fruitful as the one just adjourned.

The splendid votes in both the Senate and Assembly, considering the opposition, to the Woman's Eight-Hour Bill is a healthy sign of the times. Trade unionists gave powerful aid to this law. In the days to come, thousands of women will rise to bless labor for its unselfishness in their behalf.

It would be difficult to select the other bills and refer to them minutely. Read Mr. Nolan's report herewith, and become acquainted with its contents.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson is given that credit which is his due for the gains chronicled. He never faltered—he is not that kind of man. Many of the solons, especially those from Southern California, were opposed to some of the bills. The chief executive, minus a "big stick," let it be known that he favored them. To him organized and unorganized labor is indebted for doing that which he promised to do—give the "square deal" to men and women regardless of whether their pockets contained money or not. We say "indebted," for so many Governors and legislators made similar promises in days gone by, and immediately "ducked" whenever a promise came to the surface, that the change marks a new era in California, a change that might well be copied in a number of other States.

The chief executive's message to the people when he signed the Woman's Eight-Hour Bill will become historic. It breathes the new order of things—the elimination of all that would place a bar to the highest needs of humanity.

Mr. Nolan points out a weakness in labor's position in legislative halls—the lack of men who have made a study of economics and who are able to talk and work for legislation that will prove beneficial to all. Politics has been too long a stand-off game. It is beginning to enter its rightful sphere. And direct legislation is one of the factors that will aid this reform; another excellent reason for praising the thirty-ninth session of California's Legislature.

the past, and our people in advocating them were looked upon as fanatics.

Governor Johnson, who was responsible for the introduction of these measures, and who, though despite determined opposition, succeeded in having them ratified by both Houses, and submitted to the people, is certainly to be commended by the forces of organized labor for his determination in this regard. What little assistance the representatives of labor could give to the Governor on these very important measures was given gladly, and our work was not in vain, because the members of both Houses, especially those from San Francisco, are largely to be commended for the passage of this direct legislation.

### Woman's Suffrage Indorsed by Labor.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8—Woman's Suffrage. This amendment was bitterly fought in both Houses, but finally succeeded in passing. Organized labor is entitled to its full share of credit for the passage of this amendment. If it were not for the fact that this measure had the unqualified support of the labor movement of the State of California, there is no question in the minds of your representatives but that this measure would have failed of passage. This amendment will also be submitted to the people of the State of California at the election to be held in October.

### Measures of General Interest.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2, relative to the Free Text Books, passed both Houses, was amended in the Senate, and then referred to the Assembly. Whether the Senate amendment was concurred in by the Assembly, I have been unable to learn, having been unable to get the last day's proceedings, which were not published at the time of leaving Sacramento.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 16, by Assemblyman Telfer, and indorsed by the Typographical Union, passed the Assembly, but was killed in the Senate.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 2, permitting State inspections of Weights and Measures, introduced by Senator Welch, passed both Houses, and will be submitted to the people next October for ratification.

The Council submitted to this session of the Legislature a Weights' and Measures' Law, which provided for a State inspection of weights and measures. When we arrived at Sacramento and introduced this measure, we found that the same was unconstitutional, inasmuch as there was one section of the Constitution that prohibited State inspection along the lines provided for in our bill. We have taken the only alternative to remedy this evil, and have succeeded in having placed before the people a Constitutional Amendment that will give us the opportunity at the next session, if this amendment passes, to introduce a Weights' and Measures' Law that will guarantee honest weight and honest measure.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 32, by Senator Welch, provides, if passed, that the California Legislature can pass a Compulsory Workmen's Compensation Act. Under our present Constitution, it is impossible to make any workmen's compensation act compulsory.

This amendment will be submitted to the people at the election to be held in October.

The following laws have passed both Houses, and have received the approval of the Governor:

Senate Bill No. 31, by Senator Welch, provides for local inspection of weights and measures. Inasmuch as we could not secure State inspection, this is probably the best method that could be pursued under our present State Constitution. This gives to municipalities and counties the right to provide for a proper inspection of weights and measures, and further provides for the machinery by which these laws can be enforced.

Senate Bill No. 159, by Senator Hare, prohibiting minors under eighteen years of age from working between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning. This measure was approved by the Labor Council, and introduced by your representative.

Senate Bill No. 163, by Senator Sanford, abolishing the iniquitous pay-check and time-check system. The system under which certain contrac-



tors and corporations have in times gone by mulcted their working men by withholding their hard-earned money, and adopting the discount system, has always worked a hardship upon the poor laborer who had no one to look after his interest. The bill adopted by this session of the California State Legislature will remedy this evil.

Senate Bill No. 221, by Senator Boynton, known as the "Full Crew Bill." This measure was fathered by the various Railroad Brotherhoods. It is a measure in the interest of the railroad men and the general public, as it provides that all railroad companies shall properly man their trains, and will tend to protect the life and limb of not only the railroad employee, but also those traveling upon railroads.

In the past, it was a common condition to find railroad companies running as many as 100 to 120 cars, with two brakemen, which was dangerous to the life and limb of the crew, as well as to the welfare of the traveling public, on account of the fact that in many instances there were not sufficient men to properly man the trains, and accidents have occurred in which sections of freight trains have broken loose and collided with passenger trains, thereby causing loss of life and many people injured.

This bill passed both Houses at the 1909 session of the Legislature, and was vetoed by Governor Gillett.

Senate Bill No. 247, by Senator Wolfe, repealing the law which made it a misdemeanor to entice a seaman to desert his vessel. The Sailors' Union has been trying for a number of years to have this obnoxious and tyrannical statute repealed. They were successful in having the bill pass both Houses during the sessions of 1907 and 1909, and on both occasions the measure was vetoed by Governor Gillett. A powerful lobby was maintained in Sacramento by the ship owners and lumbermen to defeat this measure, but through the good work of Brothers Macarthur, Scharrenberg and Furuseth their efforts were of no avail.

Senate Bill No. 471, by Senator Tyrrell, changing the term of the State Labor Commission, leaving it to the pleasure of the Governor of the State of California, as to what the term of this very important office to labor shall be. We were particularly interested in this measure, inasmuch as an attempt was made by the retiring Governor to perpetuate the machine's control of this very important office.

We have, for the first time now in a number of years, a State Labor Commissioner from whom every working man in the State of California can reasonably rest assured he will be given a square deal.

#### Opposition to An "Open Shop" Exposition.

Senate Bill No. 1188, which was termed the "Enabling Act," to provide for the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 bond issue voted by the people of this State for the success of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This was a very important proposition to labor, inasmuch as a number of the Southern California representatives, who were absolutely opposed to organized labor, attempted to amend it so as to provide for the "open shop" in the building of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Governor Johnson took a firm stand in this matter, and labor owes him a debt of gratitude for his firmness in standing for the rights of organized labor in opposition to the attempt to stir up strife and trouble in the building of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Governor of this State took the stand that in San Francisco organized labor was firmly established, and was entitled to consideration in the building of this Exposition, and refused absolutely to permit the enemies of organized labor from Southern California to make this city their battle ground.

#### Woman's Eight-Hour Law—A Great Victory.

Assembly Bill No. 248, by Assemblyman Griffin—Eight-Hour Law for Women Workers. The Council is pretty well familiar with the fight that was waged against this measure at Sacramento. Big business and little business from all sections of this State were organized in opposition to this bill. Every attempt was made in both Houses to amend this law so as to render it absolutely valueless. Our efforts, with the assistance of the women workers of the State of California, also the assistance of many organizations interested in human welfare, were successful in battering down all opposition in the Assembly and Senate. Not content with their efforts to defeat this measure in both Houses, a strong and powerful delegation attended the conference in the Governor's office when this bill was up for consideration. Telegrams and petitions were used by the wagon-load to try and induce Governor Johnson to

veto this measure, but their efforts were of no avail, inasmuch as it was a case of dollars and cents against the question of humanity, and humanity prevailed.

The fight on this measure is not finished. The interests that opposed this measure in its passage intend to fight it in the courts. They not alone intend to fight it in the State courts, but intend to take it up, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. It behooves organized labor and the friends of the women workers of the State of California to be on their guard. We have to do our share towards defending this law through all of the courts, and, lastly, we have to be on our guard at all times to see that the provisions of the law are properly enforced.

Some criticism has been leveled at us for the exemption of the fruit industries and canneries, but your representatives and the friends of this measure in both Houses found it absolutely essential to stand for this amendment to insure its passage. We feel that at some time in the future we will be able to demonstrate not only to the Legislature of the State of California, but to the fruit grower and canner as well, the necessity of giving their women workers the benefits of this eight-hour law.

Assemblyman Griffin of Modesto, the author of this bill, deserves a great deal of credit for the able manner in which he handled the measure in the Assembly, and for the able and conscientious manner in which he worked until the bill was finally signed by the Governor.

A good deal of credit is also due to Mr. Leon Yanckwich, secretary to Assemblyman Griffin, for his persevering efforts, night and day, while the battle was on for the passage of this measure.

Senator Caminetti of Amador, who championed this measure in the Senate, is also entitled to the everlasting good will of the working people of the State of California, for his earnest efforts to have this bill become a law.

Senator Bryant of San Francisco, and the only member from San Francisco on the Committee on Labor and Capital in the Senate, did magnificent work in and out of the committee while this bill was in danger, and is entitled to all the credit that organized labor can possibly give for the passage of this bill.

The women workers representing the Laundry Workers, Waitresses, Cracker Bakers, and Garment Workers, consisting of Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Walden, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. La Rue, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Seaman, Miss Cummings, and Miss Fenton, assisted by Mrs. Caminetti, Mrs. Wolff, and the representatives of the W. C. T. U., are entitled to a great deal of credit for the success of the eight-hour bill. They were successful in convincing some of the doubtful members in both Houses of the necessity of passing an eight-hour law for women. They appeared before the various committees and labored long and earnestly to convince the legislators that this measure was in the interest of humanity. They also did their full share at the meeting before the Governor of this State, and are entitled to the unqualified praise of the labor movement of the State of California for their efforts in behalf of this bill.

The representatives from San Francisco, in both Houses of the Legislature, without exception, worked hard, and are in no small degree entitled to credit for the passage of this measure.

#### Many Important Bills Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 388, by Assemblyman McDonald.—The Garment Workers' Bill, for the protection of their label. This law will make it impossible for the unscrupulous dealers to defraud the public in purchasing union-label garments in the future.

Assembly Bill No. 547, by Assemblyman Ryan—Upholsterers' Shoddy Bill. This law was passed two years ago, but no provisions were made for its enforcement. By the amendment proposed at this session, the State Labor Commissioner is empowered to enforce this law, which makes it compulsory upon the part of the manufacturer to label all shoddy goods, so that the purchaser cannot be deceived.

Assembly Bill No. 888, by Assemblyman Gerd. This is the Prison Labor Bill, which was indorsed by the Council and afterward condemned. The Council reversed its action too late for any chance of successful opposition to the measure. Labor has been assured of an absolutely square deal on this proposition by Governor Johnson, who further stated that if it could be shown by the time the next session of the Legislature convenes that free labor would suffer from the provisions of this bill, he would be only too glad to amend or modify the same.

Bills approved by the various labor organiza-



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tions, and now in the hands of the Governor for his approval:

Senate Bill No. 14, the Roseberry Employers' Liability and Compensation Act. This measure was accepted by the labor representatives as the best possible legislation that we could expect at this session, tending towards employers' liability. It wipes out the vicious fellow-servant and assumption of risk defense of the employer, that has been so often used to defeat the working man in his effort to secure justice in our courts. While we have not succeeded in getting all that we ask for towards wiping out the doctrine of contributory negligence, still we have minimized that defense of the employer to a marked degree. The compensation features of the Roseberry Act are elective on the part of the employer, and could not be made compulsory on account of our present State Constitution, but, as stated before in this report, we have a Constitutional Amendment to be submitted to the people, that will remedy this defect.

This is a very important piece of legislation, and it is a step far in advance of anything that we have ever had in the past, and, without doubt, will receive the approval of the Governor of this State.

Senate Bill No. 292, by Senator Regan—Protection against Tuberculosis. Provides that every physician shall report within twenty-four hours every case of tuberculosis that comes under his notice and makes further provisions against the spread of this disease.

Assembly Bill No. 269, by Mr. Williams, provides for a State inspection of mines.

For many years, the miners of this State have been seeking to provide for State inspection, but until this session of the Legislature were not successful. This is a protective measure in the interest of life and limb for the men working in the mines of the State of California.

Assembly Bill No. 836, by Mr. Coghlan, provides for temporary floors during construction of buildings, and for the better protection of the life of the workmen. This measure provides for temporary floors in every building under course of construction that exceeds two stories in height. The old law called for three stories. This measure was introduced by the Building Trades Council, and will, no doubt, receive the approval of the Governor.

Senate Bill No. 472, by Senator Juillard, Barbers' Licensing Law, providing for the sanitary and health regulations for all barber shops. This measure passed both Houses, notwithstanding serious opposition from the members from Southern California, and the representatives of barber colleges.

The Barbers' Unions throughout the State sent their committees to Sacramento, and were successful in passing this law.

This measure is now in the hands of the Governor, and will become a law subject to his approval.

Senate Bill No. 774, by Senator Sanford, providing for the time payment of wages. This bill provides that a man quitting his employment, or upon being discharged, shall be paid his wages immediately, and in all cases he shall be paid at least once every month.

Assembly Bill No. 239, by Mr. Griffin, raises the age limit of child labor from fourteen to fifteen years, excepting school vacations.

Assembly Bill No. 240, by Mr. Griffin, amending an act to enforce the educational rights of children, providing that all children within certain age limits must attend school.

Assembly Bill No. 278, by Mr. Kehoe. This is known as the Lien Law, and received the approval of the California State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Building Trades Council, and the San Francisco Labor Council.

This bill is now in the hands of the Governor of the State of California, and will, no doubt, receive his approval.

Assembly Bill No. 312, by Mr. Kennedy, regulating electrical construction for the better protection of the life and limb of the workmen.

Assembly Bill No. 313, by Mr. Kennedy, regulating the construction of subways, manholes, etc., for the better protection of the life and limb of workmen.

These two bills were introduced through this Council by the Electrical Workers' Union, and while not in their original form, they are entirely satisfactory to the men most directly interested. These measures excited the most powerful opposition. Representatives of all the power companies of the State of California, the electric light companies, street railroads, telephone companies, and, in fact, all interested in electrical construction of any kind, were in attendance at Sacra-

mento to protest against the enactment of these laws.

The Electrical Workers were represented by Brothers Hurley, Aldrich, Rhys, and several others, whose names I cannot recall at this time. They were also ably assisted in the passage of these measures by Assemblyman Kennedy of this city.

The Committee on Labor and Capital in the Assembly, after many long hearings, insisted upon both sides getting together in an effort to compromise on the measures that would be satisfactory to all concerned, the result being that all of the companies were not satisfied, and every effort was made to defeat this legislation; but it has passed, and it is now in the hands of the Governor, and will, no doubt, receive his approval, the men being well satisfied and well repaid for their efforts and time spent at Sacramento.

Assembly Bill No. 541, by Mr. Fitzgerald, to regulate the advertisement for employees during strike. This law, which will no doubt receive the approval of the Governor, will make it mandatory upon employers to advertise the true conditions existing during strikes or lockouts.

Assembly Bill No. 662, by Mr. Mullally, prohibiting minors under eighteen years of age from engaging in business from ten o'clock in the evening to five o'clock in the morning. This is a companion bill to Senate Bill No. 159, which did not cover boys engaged in business for themselves.

This bill will, no doubt, receive the approval of the Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 795, by Mr. Beckett, establishing free employment bureaus in San Francisco and Los Angeles, under the control of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the next two years this proposition will be in the experimental stage, and we feel that the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be in a position at the next session, through his experience in conducting these employment agencies, to make some very important recommendations regarding the conduct of free employment agencies throughout the entire State. We feel also that within the next five or six years, and, especially, after the Panama Canal is opened, that these employment agencies will be a valuable adjunct to this Bureau in directing the thousands upon thousands of immigrants who will land upon this coast to the interior of the State, for the purpose of tilling the soil thereby relieving the industrial centers to a large extent from competition against this class of cheap labor.

Assembly No 1046, by Mr. Cunningham, to regulate the loading and unloading of vessels. This measure is in the interest of the longshoremen and stevedores, for better protection of life and limb. It provides that in all vessels of fifty tons or over, a hatch-tender or signal man shall be stationed at each hatch to warn those working below, or upon the dock, of impending danger.

This bill will, no doubt, receive the approval of the Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 1392, by Mr. Beatty, providing for an Inspector of Scaffolding, under the direction of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This bill was introduced by the District Council of Painters, and received the approval of the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council. This measure is in the interest of the workmen, many of whom have been killed and injured in the past, through defective appliances.

The Painters' Union was represented at Sacramento by Brother Lynch and several other brothers, whose names I cannot recall, and they did good work in having this bill passed; also in appearing before the different committees on several occasions when the chances were against the success of the bill, on account of its carrying an appropriation.

Assembly Bill No. 1469, by Mr. Kehoe, Employers' Liability Act for the Better Protection of Railroad Employees Engaged in Interstate Commerce. This law is a duplicate of the Federal law that applies to the interstate commerce, and will, no doubt, receive the approval of the Governor.

Assembly Bill No. 1030, by Mr. Williams, sixteen hour law for railroad men. This bill is also a duplicate copy of the Federal law, covering interstate commerce.

Assembly Bill No. 1331, by Mr. Hamilton, Net Container Bill, indorsed by this Council, provides that the net weight on all articles of food stuffs, etc., offered for sale shall appear on the package. It further provides that the name of the manufacturer or producer of the article must also appear on the label placed upon such package, can or container, insuring to the consumer an honest statement of facts as to where the article is produced or manufactured.

### Labor Bills Vetoed by the Governor.

Senate Bill No. 673, by Senator Cassidy, to regulate bakeries and bakeshops. This bill was introduced by the Bakers' Union, and provided that in the future no more cellar bakeshops could be established.

The Governor, in vetoing this bill, contended that the State Board of Health, in conjunction with local health boards, could see to it that sanitary and health regulations should prevail. The master bakers and hotel men from all over the State opposed this measure, sending a committee to the Governor asking that the bill be vetoed, at which hearing representatives of the Bakers' Unions appeared.

Assembly Bill No. 29, by Mr. Schmitt, providing for four additional judges for San Francisco. This bill passed both Houses and was vetoed by the Governor, and the principal reason assigned for it was because of the fact that the San Francisco Labor Council opposed the increase of judges. In his vote message, he made the statement that, in his opinion, the bill was a good one, but inasmuch as the people that he thought would receive the greatest benefit through this bill becoming a law were opposed to the measure, he could not do otherwise than to veto the same. His veto message also contained telegrams sent from this Council protesting against the bill.

Assembly Bill No. 604, by Assemblyman Griffin, prohibiting blacklisting. This bill was vetoed with the consent and approval of the representatives of labor, inasmuch as the Governor called it to our attention that the manner in which the bill was drawn was far-reaching, and would in the end tend to serve no good purpose so far as labor was concerned.

Senate Bill No. 716, providing for a Plumbers' Licensing and Examining Board. The Governor, in his veto message, stated that he was opposed to State commissions of this character, inasmuch as municipalities had certain powers conferred upon them to enact laws along these lines under their charters.

### Anti-Labor Bills Defeated.

Senate Bill No. 918, by Senator Boynton, providing for a public inquiry in trades' disputes. This measure was drawn by Colonel Weinstock, along the lines of the Lemieux Act, now existing in Canada. This measure provided that the employees of all public-service corporations, and those engaged on public work, before entering upon a strike, must submit their grievances to a public-inquiry board, likewise the employer, before locking out his employees, would also have to submit the questions at issue to a public-inquiry board, and until such time as this board should convene, have its hearings and render its opinion, no action, looking towards a strike or lockout, could be taken by either party.

The labor movement of the State of California, including the various railroad brotherhoods, bitterly opposed the passage of this measure, feeling that the foundation was being laid to take away the only defense that organized labor retains, at the present time, against the unscrupulous employer—the right to strike without qualification whenever they decide that the time is ripe. The various legislative representatives of labor at Sacramento bitterly opposed this measure and were ably assisted by Brothers Furuseth, Macarthur, Gallagher and Scharrenberg.

After a bitter struggle in the Senate, your representatives were successful, for this session at least, in defeating this bill. No doubt a similar measure will be introduced at the next session, and it behooves labor in the State of California to take notice.

Assembly Bill No. 823, by Mr. Hamilton, providing that convicts should be used on public highways of this State, in connection with the \$18,000,000 bond issue. The Labor Council opposed this measure. Your representatives were successful in defeating this measure in the Assembly.

Assembly Bill No. 1024, by Mr. Sutherland, an Act to prohibit writing and affixing to or displaying on the exterior of any building or place in which the sale of liquors is conducted or carried on, any sign, illustration or character advertising the sale or use of any vinous, malt, spirituous or brewed liquors. This measure was opposed by the Glass Workers' Union, also the Painters' Union, and never emerged from the committee to which it was referred.

Assembly Bill No. 1106, changing the office of the State Printer from elective to appointive, which was opposed by this Council, passed the Senate by a very narrow margin. It just merely carried the required number of votes—twenty-one. The Council was rather late in opposing this measure. When action was taken the measure had already passed the Assembly and was on



third reading file in the Senate, and was one of the measures fathered by the administration in its advocacy of the short ballot.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13, originally introduced providing for a three-quarter jury verdict in criminal cases, was amended in the Senate, providing for a five-sixths jury verdict in criminal cases. This measure passed the Senate, and we were successful in defeating this Constitutional Amendment in the Assembly.

Senate Bill No. 35, providing for the licensing of Stationary Engineers. This bill was opposed by the Building Trades Council, and after a considerable period had elapsed, the Labor Council went on record opposing the measure. This bill died in committee.

Assembly Bill No. 1069, by Mr. Brown. This measure tended to re-enact the obnoxious law making it a misdemeanor to entice seamen to desert, by prohibiting any person from going aboard a vessel. This measure was reported out from committee with favorable recommendation, with a minority report against same. It reached third reading file in the Assembly, and was finally withdrawn by its author.

#### Labor Bills Defeated.

Senate Bill No. 965, American Federation of Labor Anti-Injunction Bill. This bill, after a stormy time in the Senate Committee on Judiciary, was reported out with a favorable recommendation, with a minority report against it. After probably the hardest fight that has taken place at any session of the California Legislature in recent years, during which there was a nineteen-hour call of the Senate, we were successful in overcoming the opposition, and the bill passed the Senate.

The greatest opposition to this measure emanated from the Southern California representatives, who used every means at their hands in the Senate to defeat the passage of this bill.

After passing the Senate, the bill was transmitted to the Assembly, where it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. At their first meeting, after receiving this measure, they refused to report the bill out in any manner, by a vote of nine to eight. At the second meeting of this committee, the committee again refused to allow the bill to come out on the floor for a fair hearing, and it was only after your representatives threatened to introduce a resolution re-calling the bill from committee, that they finally held a midnight session and recommended the bill out unfavorably.

Unfortunately, this bill was held up until toward the end of the session.

In the same committee was the Alien Land Bill, a substitute for a number of alien land bills that had been introduced in the Senate. The Federal Government intervened, declaring that the Alien Land Bill was intended as a slap at Japan, and that the measure ought to be brought to include all aliens; either that, or the measure should be defeated.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition authorities sent numerous telegrams to Sacramento regarding the Alien Land Bill, and the Governor of this State was called upon to act in the premises.

Both the Alien Land Bill and the Anti-Injunction Bill were up for second reading on the same day, and, in order to block the passage of the Alien Land Bill, all those interested in the defeat of this measure concentrated their efforts to stop consideration of the second reading file on that day. The Anti-Injunction Bill, being on the second reading file, was slaughtered with the other. It was impossible for us the following day, or practically the last legislative day, to secure a two-thirds vote of the Assembly to suspend the Constitution and have our Anti-Injunction Bill taken up out of order. Some of our friends in the Assembly, men who had stood up on every other labor measure during the session, were prevailed upon to vote against us on this occasion, either that or to absent themselves from the Assembly when the vote on adjournment was being taken.

It is rather unfortunate to have to report, after making the effort that was made to have the Anti-Injunction Bill passed at this session of the State Legislature, that we were caught in a jam from which we could find no way to extricate ourselves. However, this important piece of legislation has become a live issue, and the enemies of trade unionism and the enemies of organized labor cannot, very much longer, survive in their effort to stop us from getting a square deal before the courts.

Brother Andrew Furuseth spent several weeks in Sacramento in the interest of this bill, and was successful in converting to our cause a number of men who, in the past, have been opposed to legislation of this kind. The educational work done on this measure by Brother Furuseth will, no doubt, be productive of good results in the near future.

This bill should be introduced at the earliest possible moment at the next session of the California Legislature, and organized labor should concentrate all of its effort towards having this bill enacted into a law. There were a number of measures introduced at this session in which labor was directly or indirectly interested, but it was a physical impossibility for your representatives to get action upon every measure in which we were interested. Taking everything into consideration, we consider ourselves fortunate, indeed, in having passed by this session of the Legislature so many bills that were of particular interest to labor. We feel that the foundation has been laid to have enacted on the statute books of the State of California laws beneficial to labor that will be second to no other State in the Union.

#### Number of Bills Introduced in Both Houses.

In the Senate, 1299 Bills were introduced; 54 Constitutional Amendments, 20 Concurrent Resolutions, and 27 Joint Resolutions, making a total of measures introduced, all told, of 1400.

In the Assembly, 1586 Bills were introduced, 51 Constitutional Amendments, 28 Concurrent Resolutions, and 19 Joint Resolutions; a total of 1684 measures introduced in the Assembly.

Labor Bills introduced in the Senate, 24; Constitutional Amendments, 4. Total, 28.

Labor Bills introduced in the Assembly, 44; Constitutional Amendments, 3. Total, 47.

Total introduced in both Houses, in which labor was interested, 75 measures, a number of which either died on the files or never emerged from committee.

#### Tribute to Governor Johnson.

The labor representatives of the thirty-ninth session of the California Legislature were successful for many reasons.

In the first place, Governor Johnson was ready and willing at all times to listen to your representatives. We were accorded every courtesy both by the Governor and his office staff that it was possible to receive, and labor, both organized and unorganized, is fortunate in having in the Governor's chair of this State a man who is in sympathy with our wants and our needs.

Governor Johnson's sympathy for the working people of the State of California was made known in many ways to the representatives of the people in both Houses, and was, in no slight degree, responsible at times for the passage of many bills in the interest of the working people.

I want to say, in passing, that it is the unanimous opinion of all of the representatives of labor at Sacramento that we have in Governor Johnson a man from whom labor, both organized and unorganized, can, at all times, expect a square deal.

The present Governor of this State is entitled to and should receive the unanimous support, without any exception, of the entire labor movement of the State of California, and it is to be hoped that labor, when the time comes, will show that they appreciate the square deal accorded to them at the hands of Governor Johnson.

#### Attitude of San Francisco's Legislators.

Touching upon the representatives of San Francisco in both branches of this Legislature, your representatives want to testify to the fact that, with one or two exceptions, we were given the unqualified support of the Senators and Assemblymen representing San Francisco at this session of the California Legislature.

In the Senate, Senator Thomas F. Finn was a valuable man at all times during this session, especially so during the consideration of the Woman's Eight-Hour Law, during the consideration of the Anti-Injunction Law, and during the time we were fighting to defeat the Industrial Disputes Act. His influence, even outside of the San Francisco members, was responsible to a large extent for our success in many measures.

Senator Wolfe, with the possible exception of the recall of the judiciary, was, as usual, always willing to champion the cause of labor. His absence, at the time when the Woman's Eight-Hour Law was under consideration for final passage was due to sickness, but we had his assurances that he would, if necessary, be brought into the Senate Chamber to vote, if he had to be carried in.

Senator Bryant was particularly active and alert, looking after the interests of labor, and was always on the Senate floor working and voting for our interests.

Senator Hare, as in the previous session, worked conscientiously in the interest of organized labor.

Senator Welch was ever ready, as he has been for the past twelve years, to assist the cause of labor by his voice and vote.

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## ARGONAUT SHIRTS



Senator Burnett was very friendly to our cause, and responded whenever called upon.

Senator Beban, whom labor opposed at the last election, was absolutely right on every question affecting our interest at this session of the Legislature.

Senator Cassidy voted with labor on every occasion and went to the front whenever needed.

Senator Regan also responded to the wishes of his people whenever any matter in which labor was interested was on the floor of the Senate.

In the Assembly, the members from San Francisco did good work in the interests of labor, with the exception of Assemblyman Joel on the question of the Anti-Injunction Bill. Assemblyman Joel was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and was opposed to this measure and voted against it on the floor. Other members on the question as to whether the Anti-Injunction Bill should be smothered along with the Alien Land Bill, voted against us or absented themselves.

In the few cases that we investigated, we found that pressure of various sorts was brought to bear upon them to take this action. However, the record of the vote on this question, as well as on all others, will be placed on file with the secretary of this Council for reference, and compiled sometime in the near future.

Particularly active were Assemblymen Coghlan, Beatty, McDonald, Ryan, Cunningham, Feeley, Kennedy, Mullally, Gerdes, Denegri, Rodgers, Shragia, Walsh, Nolan, Lyon, Rimplinger and Schmitt, whenever called upon to look after the interests of labor.

Assemblymen Coghlan, Beatty, McDonald, Ryan, Kennedy and Cunningham also took the floor and spoke in the interests of labor whenever the occasion demanded.

Taking everything into consideration, the labor movement of San Francisco has no cause for complaint against the action of her representatives in the session of the Legislature just closed.

#### Some of Our Friends Named.

On the question as to who were our friends from the districts outside of San Francisco in both Houses, it is the intention of your representative to act with the representative of the State Federation of Labor, and the State Building Trades Council, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, in compiling a report that will give due credit to the men from outside districts who so ably assisted us in the passing of the legislation at this session of the California State Legislature.

Your representative wishes to call the attention of this Council to the valuable work done and assistance rendered by the representatives of the State Federation of Labor, State Building Trades Council and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Brother E. A. Clancy, representing the California State Building Trades Council, was a valuable man and of great assistance in passing the legislation enacted. He was ever ready, day and night, along with other representatives, to do his duty. In no small way, he is responsible for our success.

The Railroad legislative representatives, Brothers J. M. Murphy, W. F. Lemon, and John O'Brien, rendered valuable assistance in all matters in which labor was interested. These men many times were in a position to influence men in our behalf whom it would have been impossible for your representative to have done anything with.

Brother Murphy, who was chairman of the Joint Legislative Board of the Railroad Brotherhoods, took an active interest in every bill in which labor was for or against. He was particularly active in the fight for the Woman's Eight-Hour Bill, the Anti-Injunction Bill, and helped largely to defeat the Industrial Disputes Act.

Our coming into close touch with the railroad men at this session means a great deal in the furtherance of labor legislation in the future, as they, on their part, and we, on ours, can materially assist each other.

Brother Leavitt and Brother Paul Scharrenberg, representing the State Federation of Labor, contributed largely to the success of labor in the passing of the several bills enumerated in this report, and also took a large part in the defeat of measures that labor was interested in defeating.

Miss Maud Younger devoted all of her time, practically, during the entire session, and especially so up to the time the Woman's Eight-Hour Law was passed, to working for legislation that would be beneficial to the working people of this State, and especially to the women and child-workers. Miss Younger deserves the commendation of the labor movement for her untiring efforts, as she contributed largely to the success attendant to the passage of the eight-

hour law for women, also the Constitutional Amendment providing for equal suffrage for women.

Brother Theodore Johnson, representing this Council, was one of the most valuable men in attendance in the interest of labor at this session of the State Legislature. Brother Johnson's knowledge of the law, and his ability in examining bills, was of great help, not alone to your representative, but to the representatives of all labor organizations in attendance at Sacramento. His untiring work, both in the office, before the committees, and in interviewing Senators and Assemblymen, resulted in great good so far as the movement is concerned.

#### The Press.

The press was fair as a general rule, still it came to our notice forcibly in the fight for the Woman's Eight-Hour Law that certain newspapers in San Francisco, especially the morning daily papers, after indorsing the eight-hour law for women in their editorial columns, turned a complete somersault, especially so at a critical time, when the bill was about to go on the third-reading file in the Senate on final passage.

The influence of big business in the matter of advertising must have caused this reversal of policy. Some of the papers not alone fought the measure, in their editorial columns, but absolutely misrepresented it, trying to make it appear to the people of the State of California that the eight-hour law applied to domestic service.

On the other hand, the Scripps-McRae newspapers were the champions of the cause of labor. They, at all times, without solicitation on our part, were making labor's fight throughout this entire State, and are entitled to the support of organized labor without any reservation.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" was particularly active in the cause of labor, especially so with regard to the Employers' Liability Law and the Woman's Eight-Hour Law. Their news columns and their editorial space were used time and again to a good purpose. They sent a special writer to Sacramento to cover the Employers' Liability Law and the Woman's Eight-Hour Law. The editor of the paper, Mr. Fremont Older, came to Sacramento and appeared before the committee on behalf of the American Federation of Labor Employers' Liability Law.

Your representative calls these facts to the attention of this Council in a sense of fairness, that our people might know when the critical time comes which papers stand for labor and those that fall down.

The "Labor Clarion" proved greatly beneficial to our work, especially when important matters were pending before either House. Articles on the various important measures appeared from time to time in each week's issue of the "Labor Clarion," and Editor Will J. French saw to it that each member of the Senate and Assembly was furnished with a copy through the mail each week.

There is no question in the mind of your representative that this calling to the attention of the legislators in our official paper of labor's needs, contributed greatly to the success of labor legislation.

#### Election of Men Familiar With Labor Favored.

In conclusion, your representative wishes to say that through the experience gained as legislative agent in the last two sessions of the Legislature, I have some recommendations to make to this Council that I wish to give a little more time and study to. These matters have been discussed with other representatives of labor in Sacramento, and met with their approval.

Briefly speaking, they are to the effect that the labor movement owes it to itself that some men who have made a study of our movement and have devoted a great many years to its elevation should be induced to stand for election as Assemblymen and Senators at the various sessions of our Legislature.

It is not meant by this that we should cast aside the men who are not of our movement, who have been loyal to us, but so that our position and that our movement can be properly explained, men should be elected in a few instances, at least, to represent us in both branches of the Legislature.

I feel that if men who thoroughly understand the wants and needs of organized labor, and who would devote their time to advancing our cause, should be selected, even though the labor movement should be called upon to finance their election, that it would result in a vast amount of good. It would probably do away with the necessity of maintaining a large and expensive lobby, but, in any event, we are satisfied that it would be productive of a vast amount of good.

This is a matter which should be given serious consideration by the various organizations interested in labor legislation, and your representative will, in the near future, file with this Council a supplementary report along these lines.

Further, our success at this session is gratifying indeed, considering the fact that so many bills were placed in the hands of your representatives in which labor was directly or indirectly interested.

Trusting that the labor movement in San Francisco and the State of California is satisfied with the work accomplished, in conjunction with the representatives of other organizations at Sacramento during this thirty-ninth session of the Legislature, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
JOHN I. NOLAN,  
Legislative Agent.

#### CIGAR MAKERS AND THE N. C. F.

Amendment offered by Union No. 293, Fort Smith, Arkansas:

Add to Section 64: "Any member of the Cigar Makers' International Union who is or shall become a member of the National Civic Federation shall forfeit his membership in the Cigar Makers' International Union."

Said amendment to take effect thirty days after adoption.

The above is a proposed amendment to the constitution of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Before it can be submitted to a referendum vote of the general membership for adoption or rejection, it must first be seconded by twenty locals. There is no question but that it will receive the required number of seconds, but whether it will be adopted at the referendum is another matter.

It will attract a great deal of attention throughout the country, and will be regarded by many as a direct slap at President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is a member of the Cigar Makers' Union, and is also one of the leaders of the National Civic Federation.

During a recent examination in the theology of the Old Testament, the following question was asked a young clergyman: "What language did Balaam's ass speak?" After a moment of thought, a smile flashed across his face, and he wrote his answer: "Assyrian."

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FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.

"You must know that Nature is a jealous mistress. If so be you are sedulously engaged for fifty weeks in the year in the pursuit of pelf, think not to woo her by a half-day's worship."—Arnold Haultain.

Unionism and the union label go hand in hand. One is the same as the other. You cannot claim to believe in the former if you leave out of consideration the latter. Deeds speak louder than words. Nearly all articles of apparel, and very many commodities, can be purchased with the sign of good, sanitary workmanship attached. If you buy the other kind, your unionism isn't even skin deep.

Ex-President Roosevelt says some good things in his preachments. For instance, in an address in Reno, Nevada, last Monday, he expressed himself as follows: "If an employer uses up a bit of machinery, he has to replace it. If he uses up a bit of human machinery, let him pay for that, too." He emphasized his view by remarking that it was not fair that the worker should be the only one to pay for accidents for which his occupation rendered him liable.

It is an excellent idea to insist that the United Railroads shall give something to the people in return for valuable privileges. Those city officials who are leading this needed reform deserve the support of all citizens. These corporations have been at the game so long that they imagine that the men, women and children in a community are simply there to oblige them. This is a fallacy. Public utilities should be subservient to the majority wish, and they need some stern lessons until the time comes when municipal ownership takes them into camp, and paves the way for good service and a cessation of the big and little graft we now face.

A department of economics has been started by the Southern Pacific Company. Its object is not, as might be imagined, to study labor and kindred problems, but to instill into the minds of employees the fact that they are paid by the public's use of the railroad, and the same people also contribute the whole of the operating expenses. Director F. G. Athearn is going to insist that any question asked by travelers shall be answered civilly, and that politeness must become a prime requisite. Let us all be thankful for small favors. The railroad managers might also see that the husky colored porters who haunt the San Francisco and Oakland depots be paid a living wage, so that the eternal tip which many a poor man and woman struggling with hand baggage is unable to pay may be eliminated from the proceedings. In other words, besides giving us polite employees, be sure to pay them all an adequate rate, and not mulct the people by the long-distance method.

## WHAT HAS BERKELEY DONE?

The eyes of the country are upon Berkeley. Believed to be aristocratic and "hill-sidey" in the extreme, the source of learning as exemplified by the University of California, set like a jewel within sight of the Golden Gate, Berkeley has elected a Socialist Mayor.

It is known of all men in these parts that West Berkeley is a factory district, and that, naturally, the Socialists would have considerable strength there.

In South Berkeley, also, the homes of the middle class gave a substantial vote to the winner.

And classic East Berkeley was not far behind, for the two candidates at last Saturday's election live in a precinct high up back of the University, and this precinct, if it had given thirteen more votes to J. Stitt Wilson, would have given him a majority!

The wise men tell about the commuters who failed to stop over to cast their ballots. Others of the same kind express their belief in the wiles of the old-line politicians who wanted to "reach" the administration, regardless of the weapon used. That there were many in this column is admitted, but these reasons fail to give a satisfactory answer to the main question—What has Berkeley done?

Berkeley elected a Socialist Mayor with its eyes open, the first official of that party to be chosen west of the Rocky Mountains. It refused to return to office an able man who had only served one term, and against whose private life not a word could be uttered to his detriment.

It seems to us that the underlying reason why a Socialist was chosen is the message that is conveyed to the people—a message that attracts because it gives hope for changes in economic life, and promises to return to the people the power of living.

When combinations on all hands are recognized as making a business for private profit of running the people's business, there is good ground for desiring a turn-over. Each Carnegie and Rockefeller represents millions of dissatisfied men and women.

While an earth teeming with plenty is, seemingly, unable to support the sick and distressed, except as mournfully doled out in charity, the human mind is unable to grasp the thought that such things must be. The "Divine Right" Baers are the best Socialist and insurgent propagandists that could be found anywhere.

This spirit of general unrest finds expression in many channels. Men differ as to the best methods of arriving at a remedy. But there is a growing unanimity that a remedy is needed. Years ago Bryant was termed an anarchist by some, and it wasn't very long until Roosevelt borrowed his (Bryant's) thunder to help pave the way for a protest against the things that are.

Some people will expect altogether too much from the new Mayor of Berkeley. He is committed to political ownership, according to his pre-election speeches, and to an endeavor to reduce the cost of public utilities to the citizens, as well as other progressive measures. There is nothing particularly revolutionary outlined. Trade unionists believe these planks in Mr. Wilson's platform to be part of their doctrine.

Berkeley has followed Milwaukee's lead. It will have the same long line of detractors. The critics will be on sleepless watch. They will have company. It is possible that the head of the ticket will have a majority of city officials opposed to his policies. If that proves so, it will be difficult to advance as he might wish. It would be more interesting to see what results are reached with the Socialists in control.

People generally are not so much concerned in verbal deeds as they are in actual performances. It matters not the name used to designate parties or ideas so long as progress is made.

## THE NEW YORK HORROR.

The Asch building fire could not have taken its fearful toll of garment workers, according to President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists, if the employees had been unionized.

"In no union shop in the United States do such conditions exist as those under which the employees of the Triangle factory were compelled to toil," he said.

"Organized labor would not tolerate the existence of such sweatshop surroundings.

"Congested quarters for employees, especially for women, are not permitted in union shops. Adequate means of escape are made compulsory, and in union waist factories the day's work is over at 4 o'clock on Saturdays. Here the fire was not discovered until almost 5 o'clock.

"I think that the blame can be equally divided between employers and the city authorities."

The accounts written in the daily papers by special writers were heartrending. The absence of any provision to save the lives of the hundreds of men and women, either in case of fire or other catastrophe, shows either the dire need of enforced laws, or the criminal negligence of the authorities. Probably both reasons contributed to the heavy loss of life.

As a correspondent put it, the price of one automobile would have provided an adequate fire escape, and thereby have saved scores of precious lives.

Machinery is taken care of and protected better than men, women and children.

Obligated to huddle together in cramped quarters for long hours each day, these unfortunates have paid the heaviest price that can be exacted by the greed of man.

And people wonder why the workers are such "agitators" for betterments in conditions of employment, and why the trade unions sleeplessly advocate the adoption of laws that will, in some measure at least, protect both organized and unorganized wage earners. The latter know only too well who pays the toll.

Displaying hundreds of banners with the legend "We mourn our dead," the unions of New York City last Wednesday made a great demonstration against working conditions in the city's factories as a result of the Triangle Waist Company's fire, which cost the lives of 143 toilers.

Throughout the whole factory district of the city activity was suspended, and the workers, clad in mourning garb, passed by thousands through the streets in silent protest against the fire traps.

Thousands on thousands were in the parade and, despite a steady downpour, women and children marched in almost equal numbers with the men.

Prominent in the procession were the survivors of the Triangle holocaust, and crowds who lined the streets by hundreds of thousands uncovered as those who had escaped the worst fire Manhattan has seen in many years, passed by.

While the parade was on, the city buried seven unidentified victims of the fire. Their funeral corteges, however, did not make a part of the parade.

The Fresno "Labor News" has chartered two special cars to convey members of organized labor in the raisin belt to the eight-hour demonstration to be held in Los Angeles on April 15th. This shows a live spirit on the part of Fresno's labor publication. The picture shows the following sign outside the cars: "The 'Labor News' Special—Otistown or Bust."

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" said some unkind things about Clarence S. Darrow, Raymond Robins, John Fitzpatrick and other labor officials because they supported Professor Merriam for Mayor of Chicago in lieu of the Socialist candidate.



**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****The Dollar as Measure of Duty.**

It has long been notorious that the Republic of Mexico is a republic in name only; that it is an autocracy and a tyranny, its elections carried on by bayonet charges, its justice made a commodity, its rights of citizenship a mockery and its system of education a myth on paper; that rights of property, except to the privileged, are not in esse, that only the rich are prosperous and the influential secure; that the Yaquis are sold into an exterminating slavery and that peonage, medieval as to time and hopeless as to results, characterizes the industry of the country.

And yet it was not until dollars appeared to be in danger that a single American soldier was started toward the Mexican frontier, or that our nation, or any other, made representations to the court of Diaz, than which the locale of his government is nothing less.

Doubtless the dollars of investing nations must and will be protected, but what flattering unction might we Americans not have taken to our souls had our Uncle Sam been moved, long since, to some sort of action out of consideration for liberty and justice, enlightenment and law, in the dusky pseudo-republics to the south of us, of which the Republic of Mexico is only some better than the worst.—A. J. Pillsbury in the "California Outlook."

\* \* \*

**Car Strike Settled.**

The street-car strike in Oklahoma City is over. An amicable settlement has been made between the Carmen's Union and the street railway company. All men were reinstated who were discharged prior to the strike with the exception of twelve, and they were taken care of.

The street-car company agrees not to discriminate between union and non-union men, and, as to recognition, the carmen feel they have won a great victory, and their organization will be added to as rapidly as possible.

The demonstration caused at the starting of the cars after the first settlement was on account of a misunderstanding, and from the fact that friends of the carmen had not been duly notified.

After the settlement cars were started without a hitch. Crowds had congregated on the streets out of curiosity, as it was a well-known fact that the streets had been provided with hundreds of deputy sheriffs to keep down riots. All union men in the city were satisfied there was no use of patrolling the streets with deputy sheriffs, but as a precaution, as they state, it was for the purpose of keeping down trouble which outsiders might start.—Oklahoma City "Labor Unit."

\* \* \*

**Union Label Shop.**

A new shop managed by women for the sale of articles made by and for women has been opened in New York. It is known as the Label, because each article sold in the shop will be marked with a label showing that the conditions under which it was made are considered fair to the employees. Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, a Vassar graduate and chairman of the label committee of the Woman's Trade Union; Miss Carola Woerishoffer, a Bryn Mawr graduate and a magazine writer; Mrs. S. M. Bridgman, secretary of the Consumers' League, and Miss H. C. Eckhardt are in charge of the venture. The object of the shop, it is stated, is not to make money, but to make it easy for persons interested in social betterment to buy goods with the approving label.

\* \* \*

**Wonder, Nevada, Has Wonderful Editor.**

The business manager of this paper, who is also the editor, foreman, proofreader, compositor, pressman, engineer, janitor, reporter, and wood-chopper, besides having a few other duties to perform, has some important business which will

call him to Carson City next week. As his absence will have a tendency to disorganize the working force of the establishment somewhat, and the condition of business at this time does not warrant sending away for someone to take his place, it has been decided to take advantage of the holiday season, and instead of getting out a special holiday edition the usual program will be varied, and no paper will be issued next week from this office. Should the world stop revolving on account of this lapse, telegraph in care of the sheriff at Carson, and the entire force will return and start things in a big hurry.—"The Mining News," Wonder, Nevada.

\* \* \*

**Hint To Unionists.**

Your wife may have plenty of provocation that would justify her striking, yet the wives seldom go on strike. But as the buyer or purchasing agent for the home she can, by insisting that the union label is on the articles she purchases for the home, remove many of the causes of unbearable sweatshop and factory cruelties that are the basis of the worst kind of strikes. A little talk upon this question with your wife (when she's in good humor) would be a mighty good turn for many a poor soul who is trying to uplift the working conditions.

Many garments now worn by women, as well as those worn by men, are made in union factories, where the work is done under conditions that are fair and honorable to those whose labors produce those articles.

By insisting upon fair conditions under which her children may work, the wife is preaching good, sound doctrine by seeing to it that the union label is on all her purchases, for she is practicing the doctrine in its real essence.—"Switchmen's Journal."

\* \* \*

**Too Many Japanese in Japan, Says Okuma.**

Peter Power, in his syndicate letter for some of the daily papers, says:

"In a Tokyo magazine article Count Okuma, the Japanese statesman, sheds considerable light on the real reason why the ruling class of Nippon was so anxious to have Uncle Sam, or, rather, Bill Taft, open wide the American ports for the admission of as many coolie laborers as desire to cross the Pacific.

"Count Okuma says the population of Japan at present is 60,000,000, or two-thirds as great as that of the United States, and fifty years hence it will be 120,000,000, and in 150 years 400,000,000, or about as many people as China now holds.

"If you will run a lead pencil around the area embraced in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, you will have marked off about as much land as is comprised in Japan.

"The people who reside in the foregoing States, especially those living in the cities, feel pretty cramped at times, especially during industrial depressions. If their territory were twice again as populous as Japan's, the struggle for existence would be proportionately as severe.

"Count Okuma doesn't say so in as many words, being too diplomatic for that, but he hints pretty strongly that there are too many Japanese in Japan. He says America doesn't want them, they won't go to Africa, and Korea will soon be overstocked.

"It is a problem just how many hundred thousand or million Japs will be required to leave that congested country in order to insure domestic tranquillity. The hanging of Dr. Kotoku and about twenty other 'anarchists' and the imprisonment of other thousands, show that the ruling class is alarmed and foresees a social upheaval.

"Hence the new Jap treaty will have the double effect of serving as a safety valve for the privileged class of Nippon and to insure an army of cheap labor for the privileged class of America. One hand washes the other."

**"CHURCH OPPOSED TO WORKINGMEN?"**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

"The church has always been against the workingman"—so some men are wont to say. I shall not discuss the purely theoretical arguments in this connection. Neither do I propose to make this a theological treatise; nor yet shall I discuss religion as such. There are some well-known historical facts which may and should be produced against the statement at the head of this article.

In the first place, its founder, Jesus Christ, was not against workingmen. Never were more sympathetic words spoken to the "common people" than were uttered by Him. We are told that "the common people heard him gladly." He himself was a carpenter, and he must necessarily have had a workingman's sympathies. He constantly rebuked the oppressors of the poor. The men whom he selected as his disciples and who were the first promoters of the church were workingmen. During the first centuries of its history, the church received its strongest support from the great labor guilds of that period—the labor unions we would now call them—and it is not impossible that Jesus himself was a member of the Carpenters' Guild in Nazareth.

In the second place, the prophets of the church were not opposed to workingmen. The strongest indictments of the labor agitator against society today are chosen from the sayings of the prophets as they are recorded in the Scriptures.

Furthermore, the text-book of the church is not opposed to workingmen. The principles laid down by its writers would solve the social question if faithfully lived out by both the capitalist and the laborer. Scarcely a book treating on political economy which was used in any university ten years ago but is out of date today. The Bible is the only book always up-to-date, and it is the only text-book which the church officially recognizes.

Again, the leaders in the great religious movements in history were not opposed to workingmen. Indeed, most of them were workingmen themselves. The great religious movements had their origin among the common people. They were fought for by workingmen, of whom thousands upon thousands shed their blood because they believed in the great principles involved.

Finally, the preachers of today, as a class, are not opposed to workingmen. Many of them could be named who fearlessly denounce the sins of the rich as well as the sins of the poor. Eager to help, they are asking what they may do in a practical way to assist in raising the standard of living for the workingman.

In the light of all this, is it fair to make the statement that the church is opposed to workingmen? I confess that the church has not done all that she should for humanity, because, after all, it is made up of poor, weak mortals. But give her credit for what she has done. You would demand the same treatment for trade unionism, and rightfully so.

**INCREASED DEMAND FOR LABEL GOODS**

During the last year the agitation for the label has been productive of excellent results all over the United States. From reports that have just come in it appears that in the last twelve months there was an increase of 5,971,348 union-made garments over the number produced during the previous year. This proves that there is a demand everywhere for union-made goods. The increase on cigar boxes was in the same period 1,058,000, and gloves 265,000 pairs, and so on in all lines.

"Instead of saying that man is the creature of circumstances, it would be nearer the truth to say that man is the architect of circumstances. Our strength is measured by our plastic power."—George N. Lewes.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 31, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Rosenthal absent; Delegate H. M. Burnet appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Credentials**—Web Pressmen—Chas. Bishop, vice Edward Dewar. Sailors—Andrew Furuseth, A. Elfstrom, vice Wm. Vortman and D. Barwa. Electrical Workers No. 151—Frank Noonan, vice P. Kennedy. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Senators and Congressmen, acknowledging receipt of resolutions on imprisonment of Armenians. From Steam Engineers No. 64, stating that they had settled their differences with Cerciat's Laundry. From National Committee on Prison Labor, copy of first leaflet issued by them. From Post Office Clerks No. 2, thanks for assistance in Sunday-closing movement. Telegrams from T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America, and from E. J. Brais, secretary-treasurer of Journeyman Tailors, replying to request to come to San Francisco for conference.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Laundry Workers' Union of Salt Lake, appealing for assistance. From Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162, request for indorsement of change of hours.

Referred to Label Section—From Fire Commissioners, replying to secretary's letter to the effect that they were doing what they could toward the furtherance of the union label. From United Hatters, calling attention to the fact that Crofut & Knapp is the only firm now that is fighting for the "open shop."

Referred to Conference Committee Appointed to Deal with Tailors' Matter—From Merchant Tailors' Association, Inc., further resolutions adopted by that body.

Referred to Unions Interested—Notification that the Atlas Brass Works, 827-833 Folsom street, is unfair.

Referred to Strike Campaign Committee—From Cracker Bakers No. 125, requesting permission to donate direct to locked-out Cracker Bakers in Los Angeles.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Metal Polishers, stating that the H. Mueller firm of Decatur, Ill., is unfair.

Referred to Secretary—Telegram from Bro. Bessinger, secretary of Jewelry Workers' International Union, asking that Eagles' contract for badges be held up.

Invitations and complimentary tickets were received for the annual picnic of Bartenders, April 2d; and for the annual ball of Chauffeurs, April 5th. The secretary was instructed to acknowledge same.

**Bills**—Moved that the Council pay the expenses of Bro. Johnson for the last two weeks of the session of the Legislature at Sacramento; motion carried.

**Executive Committee**—Reported having instructed the secretary to advise Structural Iron Workers No. 31 that their request for hourly increase must receive the indorsement of Building Trades Council before action by the committee. Also have appointed a sub-committee to deal with the matter of trade rules applying to grocery stores as requested by the Retail Grocers' Association; concurred in.

**Trustees**—Submitted a report for quarters ending October 31, 1910, and January 31, 1911, and stated that they found the books accurately and neatly kept. Report received and filed.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Report of Legislative Agent**—Delegate Nolan

submitted a lengthy report of his work at the California Legislature just closed, after which Bro. Nolan was given a rising vote of thanks. Moved that this report be published in full in "Labor Clarion" and that the secretary also stand instructed to request "Organized Labor" to do the same; motion carried.

Bro. J. M. Murphy, chairman of Joint Legislative Board of Railroad Brotherhoods, was invited to address the delegates, and in doing so, paid a high compliment to the ability of our legislative agent. He further stated that in his opinion the Governor had rendered us splendid service in the furtherance of important bills. He also expressed the fraternal greetings of the Railroad Brotherhoods to the Council.

**New Business**—The secretary read a communication from the Mayor, inclosing copy of communication from United Railroads in which the corporation agreed to the request of the Mayor to rescind the order forbidding the carrying of packages, tool-chests, etc., on pay-as-you-enter cars.

The Steam Engineers having announced a settlement of their trouble with Cerciat's Laundry, it was moved that the boycott on this laundry be raised; motion carried.

Delegate French (Carpenters No. 1082) moved that the privilege of the floor be given Bro. Moore to explain the aims and objects of the Liberal League; motion carried.

Bro. Moore stated that the Building Trades Council had appointed a committee to co-operate in holding a mass meeting at which Mr. Kenneth Turner would speak for the purpose of raising funds to assist the Mexican revolutionists; he also asked that this Council appoint a like committee. Moved to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the Liberal League in holding this meeting, and that the committee be instructed to give such assistance as may be necessary in order to make said meeting a success. Amendment, that this matter be referred to the executive committee with instructions to investigate the league and report back to the Council; amendment carried.

**Nominations**—The chair announced nominations open for member of the executive committee to fill vacancy caused by resignation of K. J. Doyle. Bro. John I. Nolan was placed in nomination; there being no further nominations they were ordered closed, and secretary instructed to cast the ballot for Bro. Nolan. The secretary cast the ballot and Bro. Nolan was declared duly elected a member of the executive committee.

**Receipts**—Post Office Clerks, \$6; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Typographical, \$18; Mailers, \$4; United Laborers, \$16; Laundry Workers, \$20; Lumber Clerks, \$4; Bootblacks, \$4; Sign and Pictorial Painters, \$4; Material Teamsters, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Bookbinders, \$6; Wood Carvers, \$4; Broom Makers, \$2; Gardeners, \$2; Press Feeders, \$6; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4; Hatters, \$8; Bindery Women, \$4. Total, \$142.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, telegrams, etc., \$10.50; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; John I. Nolan and Theo. Johnson, salary, postage, etc., \$97; W. E. Trefts, \$31.50. Total, \$262.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Policeman: "Do you have to take care of the dog?" Nursegirl: "No; the missus says I'm too young and inexperienced. I only look after the children."

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. Rent, \$7. \*\*\*

William Furst, the composer and orchestral leader at the Empire Theatre, New York, is in the habit of having his own way. He is, however, no match for Mr. Charles Frohman. Several years ago he was working with Mr. Frohman over a new production at the Empire Theatre. "That's too loud, Billy," Mr. Frohman remarked at a certain stage rehearsal. "I can't help it, governor," replied Furst, "it's forte." "Well," observed Mr. Frohman imperturbably, "make it thirty-five."

"In all things let reason be your guide."—Solon.

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HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING  
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS  
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works



**CIVIC FEDERATION AND THE MINERS.**

By Past President T. L. Lewis.

The recent international convention of the United Mine Workers of America amended its constitution so that any member of the United Mine Workers who joined or held membership in the National Civic Federation could not continue to hold membership in the United Mine Workers' organization.

Was there anything remarkable about this action of the miners' convention? Is it possible that the United Mine Workers' representatives have no right in a constitutional convention to decide who shall and who shall not be members of the organization? Was the action of the recent convention a new departure?

Let us examine the records of international conventions and constitution.

It is well known that the international convention amended the constitution so that mine managers and top bosses could not be members of the United Mine Workers of America. Later the constitution was amended to debar saloon keepers and those selling intoxicating liquors, and still, at a later convention, another amendment was offered and adopted to prohibit operators' commissioners from holding membership.

Then the recent convention amended the constitution so that members of the National Civic Federation could not hold membership in the United Mine Workers' organization.

There was no protest from the mine managers or top bosses against the action of the international conventions. Neither was there any complaint from the saloon keepers or operators' commissioners when the miners' conventions decided that they could no longer hold membership in the organization, although several of the operators' commissioners have been international presidents and district officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

It was the action of the international convention from continuing membership in the union to debar members of the National Civic Federation United Mine Workers that caused the howl from a few newly-initiated members, disgruntled politicians and inactive district officers.

The failure of the howl of these few individuals to produce any effect on the loyal union mine workers was disappointing to the howlers. The collapse of their effort to produce a sensation before the attempt had reached the proportion of a respectable protest caused a complete change of front on the part of the supporters of the Civic Federation.

John Mitchell, chairman of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation, suddenly resigned. This act in itself was an acknowledgment that the action of the miners' international convention was right.

If John Mitchell honestly believed that he was right in his position with the Civic Federation, the manly thing for him to have done was to stay with the Civic Federation and seek a vindication, by fighting it out and proving that his work as chairman of the Trade Agreement Department of the Civic Federation would be helpful in promoting the best interests of the wage earners of our country.

There is no real student of modern industrialism who honestly believes that John Mitchell, as chairman of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation, did any real effective work to establish trade agreements between employer and employee, or assisted in promoting those agreements that now exist. His resignation is the best proof that he has no confidence in his own ability to make his work effective. He knew that he did not succeed, and he realizes that he could not succeed (probably through no fault of his) in promoting trade agreements. Rather than stay with the Civic Federation as chairman of the trade agreement

and prove his own failure, he accepted the alternative and quit the Civic Federation.

The organized mine workers of the country are to be congratulated that they forced the issue and clearly established the dividing line as to who shall and who shall not be members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Trade agreements or wage contracts should be negotiated with the employer in the open and direct between the representatives of the employers and employees. Third parties who seem or pretend to have some peculiar influence over the captains of industry have been the medium by which the mine workers of the country have lost many advantages they had gained on the industrial battlefield.

It is well known that employers of labor do not willingly surrender to the demands of the laboring people. The wage earners must first be organized and then must understand what they are entitled to for their labor. In addition to understanding what rightfully belongs to us, we must be in a position to intelligently present our claims, prove our statements and then insist upon our rights being respected.

The Civic Federation has been organized ten years, and it would be interesting to know when and where a wage contract was actually established, put into force and respected by employers and employees through the influence of the National Civic Federation. We are generally judged not by what we intend to do, but by what we have actually accomplished.

This applies with equal force to every class, kind and character of men, and for the same reason applies to every form of society or organization, whether that be political, religious, fraternal, industrial or civic in their character.

The National Civic Federation and its leaders may have the very best of intentions with reference to the industrial situation in this country, but if we are to judge it by what it has accomplished in effecting or perfecting trade agreements between employers and employees, we are inclined to believe there is nothing upon which to build the foundation of even a hope for its success.

**MITCHELL OBEYS ORDER OF UNION.**

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a statement to a New York social organization has just made his first public reply to the action of the union in ordering him to resign from the union or resign his \$6000 a year job as an officer of the National Civic Federation.

"I believe my union has done wrong in this action," says Mr. Mitchell, "but to paraphrase an old saying, I declare my union, may it always be right, but right or wrong, my union."

"In the few days since I resigned from the National Civic Federation, I have heard it reported that some persons have said that my action was not a display of loyalty to my union, but rather an admission that I was in the wrong."

"It would require no high courage for me at this time to give up my membership in the union. It was a real hardship, however, to give up my work in the body that is trying to establish industrial peace. But I had no choice. I did give up \$6000 a year for a little card. I gave up the money for a principle. When I had power to enforce similar edicts I ordered other men to give up their money. It would have been my lasting shame had I hesitated. I hoped that my action might be an example."

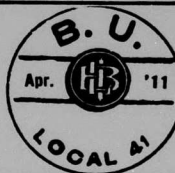
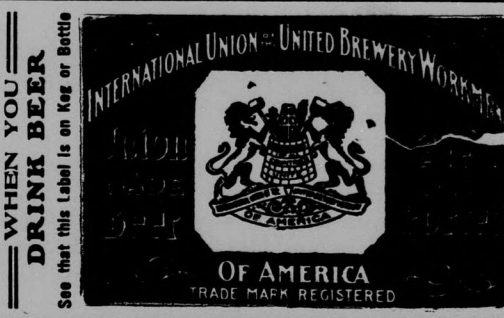
"Nevertheless, I am free to state that I think my union made a mistake. After all, it is few of us who do not make mistakes. I find some consolation that among the men and women who have known me personally the action of the convention is not indorsed. When I first became head of the union it was insignificant. Now it has a place of national significance."

**Children's Account**

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



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**Golden Gate Compressed Yeast**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



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**Perkins Rubber Heel**  
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

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THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

**FRANK BROS.**

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For MEN and BOYS

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### Notes in Union Life

Several members of organized labor have passed away during the week. Among them are Stephen Capurro of the icemen, John G. Courtney and James F. Ford of the plumbers, gas and steam fitters, Lawrence Nicholson of the musicians, Daniel G. Walsh of the lathers, and Ben Sommer of the Oakland millmen.

Fred A. McCabe was accidentally killed in San Mateo County on March 30th. He was a fine specimen of physical manhood, and his sudden death was a shock to many who knew him. He was secretary-treasurer of the Associated Union of Steam Shovel Engineers.

The barbers are agitating their shop card. In this work they should have unanimous support, for the card represents a little leisure and one day's rest in each seven.

An eight-hour day is to be asked for by the bakers and confectioners. A committee has been appointed to confer with the employers. There is no good reason why these men, many of whom work at night in not altogether desirable surroundings, shouldn't have the same day of labor that so many other callings have. It is bound to come. It might just as well be accepted as inevitable now as at any other time.

William G. Rusk declined a re-nomination as secretary of the Theatrical Stage Employees at last Tuesday's meeting. This organization, and the labor movement, have become so accustomed to looking upon Mr. Rusk in and out of his official capacity as a sure cure for the blues, that the regret will be general that he has decided to leave the office that wouldn't leave him.

Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher of the Labor Council was obliged to undergo an operation on his throat last Saturday. He was able to attend to his mail on Wednesday afternoon, but he isn't well by any means. A speedy recovery is wished by all.

Andrew Furuseth was kept busy for several weeks telling the legislators at the thirty-ninth session of the California Legislature all they didn't know about the injunction question. It may safely be stated that there isn't a man, in or out of the ranks of trade unions, who has such a mastery of the subject as the secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. His missionary work was evidenced by the splendid vote, all things considered, in the Senate, and it is more than likely that his efforts will bear fruit at subsequent sessions.

John I. Nolan left for Cincinnati early in the week to attend the executive board meeting of the International Molders' Union. He expects to be away about one month.

A quarterly meeting of the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor has been called by Secretary Paul Scharrenberg for Sunday, April 23d, at the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. The committee on migratory labor will meet at the same time.

The steam laundry workers are revising their by-laws. They have done excellent work among the French laundries. A few nights ago a banquet was tendered the officers and some of the members of the organization by those interested in one of these laundries. The eight-hour day for women will have a beneficial effect in helping the formation of a union among those of French nationality. The strain of excessive hours will soon give way to humane ways of living.

The bartenders had a good attendance at their picnic in Shell Mound Park last Sunday. Two ladies won prizes—one as the prettiest woman on the grounds, the other for reverse qualifications.

The stationary firemen have decided to purchase \$500 worth of bonds in the new Labor Temple. Several other unions are considering investing their coin. Interest will be paid, 4 per cent, and the security is the best on the market.

### WHAT WILSON'S ELECTION MEANS.

By Arthur H. Dodge.

The election last Saturday of J. Stitt Wilson as Mayor of Berkeley, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, proves (1) that people no longer fear Socialism; (2) that people do fear monopoly.

Berkeley, unlike Milwaukee, is a conservative city, and that a community of business men should select an extreme radical to place at the head of municipal affairs is, indeed, astonishing.

Nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Wilson's opponent, Mr. Beverly Hodghead, the present Mayor of Berkeley, has a fairly good record to his credit. But there has been a growing suspicion for some time in the minds of many Berkeleyans that Mayor Hodghead, through his affiliations with a certain element, is not seriously opposed to the granting of special privileges, while no doubts have ever existed regarding Mr. Wilson's stand on this question.

This victory, and the capture of Butte by the Socialists, ought to suggest to local politicians, irrespective of party labels, that no longer are we willing to listen to talks on good government, honesty in politics, and similar twaddle.

Politicians from now on must inform voters just what they mean when attacking monopoly.

The veriest demagogue can enthuse for hours on good government, but good government in the year 1911 means that no more special privileges of any kind shall be given away.

All of which applies with no little force to our present struggle with the United Railroads of San Francisco.

### POINTS THE WAY TO VICTORY.

The Boiler Makers' Union signed its first contract on an eight-hour day basis in Los Angeles. The agreement was made a few days ago between W. H. Wilson, superintendent of erection for the Camden Iron Works of Camden, N. J., and V. J. O'Leary, international district organizer of the Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

The Camden Iron Works has the contract for the erection on Center street between Ducommun and Commercial streets, of one of the largest gas tanks west of New York. The tank will, when completed, hold 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas and will cost \$350,000.

Wilson had a controversy with the union as to hours and pay. The union demanded an eight-hour day and the union scale of wages. The company held out for a nine-hour day and a lower scale of wages. It took nearly a week for employees and employer to come to an amicable settlement without the aid of an arbitration board. The dispute was finally settled with an eight-hour day and the union scale, with a clause in the agreement by which the Camden Iron Works is not to employ any men who have been engaged as strike breakers.

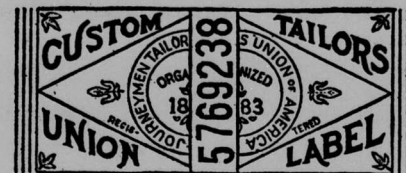
### DEPLORE NEEDLESS LOSS OF LIFE.

At a meeting of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 a few days ago, the gross and criminal negligence of the New York City authorities in the violation of the law pertaining to adequate fire protection in buildings used as factories where women and children are employed, was discussed and strongly condemned. It was the unanimous opinion of the 400 members present, signified by a vote, that the blame and responsibility for the unspeakable horror in which scores of lives were lost in the burning shirt factory in New York City should be directly charged against the owners of the premises occupied by the factory, and the employers also, and that vigorous steps should be taken to guard against any such catastrophe in San Francisco.

Leader: "Hi! Stop! Stop! Isn't the music marked 'Rest'?" Enthusiastic Drummer: "That's all right, sir; I ain't tired."

Father — was remarkable for his ready wit. On one occasion, while traveling on a ferry, a well-known bunco-steerer, who wished to get into the priest's good graces, said: "Father, I should like very much to hear one of your sermons." "Well," said the clergyman, "you could have heard me last Sunday if you had been where you should have been." "Where was that, pray?" "In the county jail," answered the bluff priest, as he walked away.

### WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

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LIKE GOOD  
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(124 KINDS)  
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tell you  
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Flood Building  
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Third & Townsend Sts. Depot  
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## Men and Measures

Richard Cornelius accompanied President W. D. Mahon of the carmen, after the adjournment of the executive board's meeting in Detroit, to Cincinnati, Atlanta and New Orleans on a tour of investigation. Mr. Cornelius was sent to Oklahoma City to help the local maintain its right of existence. No other issue was involved. The men won. The Mayor of the city ordered the company to keep all cars in the barns, and forbade the bringing in of strike breakers. Mr. Cornelius then journeyed to Missoula, Montana, where a difficulty was adjusted without strike, the men receiving 35 cents an hour for a nine-hour day, and the next city visited was Winnipeg, Canada, where a new wage scale for the year is under discussion.

The Portland "Labor Press," one of the very best of our exchanges, came to hand last week in a new dress and up-to-date size, thereby proving a blessing to readers with short arms! H. J. Parkinson has retired as editor, and C. M. Ryerson is in charge.

Rolla S. Sexton is president of the Pueblo Trades Assembly. He will be remembered as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Cigar Makers' Union noted for his activity, especially in union-label work.

Sam De Nedrey has sold the Washington (D. C.) "Trades Unionist" to Frank S. Lerch, a well-known printer.

Proprietor A. M. Clark of the Nevada City (Cal.) Steam Laundry did not wait for the eight-hour law to go into effect, but last Monday morning placed his twenty employees, most of whom are young women, on an eight-hour basis. The law becomes effective on May 20th, and the Nevada City stores where women are employed and the hotels are preparing to comply with the measure. Mr. Clark states that he believes the legislation is proper. It will be necessary for him to hire extra help during the busy summer season.

The vote of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union on the proposed new allied label agreement was 4204 in favor; 1680 against.

Last Monday the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Sacramento laid off 600 employees for want of work. The officials claim that the men will be back at their benches by the end of the month.

As a means of preventing some of the stories sent out by the news agencies, the Socialists have arranged for a Washington press bureau. Louis Kopelin will have charge and send out daily and weekly special correspondence concerning events viewed from a Socialist standpoint. The increase in Socialist sentiment on all sides and the presence of Congressman Victor L. Berger to give voice to it, will make Washington news mighty interesting from now on.

The Supreme Court of Arizona on March 27th affirmed the judgment of the lower court of a year ago, fining the Grant Brothers of Los Angeles \$45,000 for the violation of the contract labor laws, in importing forty-five men from Mexico for railroad construction work. It is expected the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The defense admitted the law had been violated, but contended it was done by a representative who acted for the company and without its knowledge in thus securing the men. It was claimed the company instructed that men be secured only on this side of the line.

A hot debate took place during the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in Harrisburg, on March 17th, on the National Civic Federation. The question came to a vote on a clear-cut issue between the Socialist delegates and those opposed. The latter won—54 ayes, 44 noes.

## POST OFFICES CLOSE ON SUNDAYS.

Victory rested where it belonged in the effort to give the postal employees one day's rest in seven, and, incidentally, some business men slaves to habit. It also retired from active service on the Sabbath those love-sick swains who have believed it impossible to exist without those mis-sives that mean so little.

Last Sunday, April 2d, nearly 200 employees of the local Post Office Department enjoyed a full day's rest.

Persons wishing to get their mail on Sundays must rent boxes at the main post office. Into those boxes will be delivered the Sunday mail, but the rest of the week mail will be delivered as usual.

Under the old system the mail was all sent to the sub-stations, where about one-fourth of the clerks and carriers would distribute it. The public called during the noon hour at the window.

The conditions under which Sunday mail may be secured are set forth by the Post Office Department as follows:

"Business men who desire their mail regularly on Sundays will be allowed to rent boxes for Sunday delivery, allowing their mail to be delivered by carrier during the remainder of the week. Full rate will be charged for boxes for this service.

"Mail will be delivered to patrons at the main office only on written order. This order must be in the post office the Saturday preceding not later than 9 p. m. It must give information as to the probable origin and address of the mail desired.

"These orders must be special, as it is not possible to handle this mail properly under standing orders. A window for the delivery of this mail will be maintained in the main post office, Seventh and Mission streets, every Sunday between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m.

"All orders for Sunday mail must be addressed 'Postmaster, San Francisco,' and must be plainly indorsed on the postal card or envelope containing the order, 'Order for Sunday Mail.'"

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PAYS.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The secretary of the Board of Water Works of the Milwaukee municipal plant has just made a report to the Bureau of Efficiency and Economy. This bureau is made up of trained workers of the Wisconsin University, and expert engineers and accountants. According to this report, Milwaukee's venture in municipal ownership has turned out to be a decidedly paying proposition.

The plant has cost \$6,825,000, and is all paid for, except about \$55,000.

The rates charged are based on meter rates, so that everyone pays only in proportion to the amount he uses.

Twenty-five thousand poor persons, however, were served somewhat below cost.

But even those who paid the regular cost price find that the cost of living in this respect is very low.

The average cost per family in Milwaukee for water is about 25 cents per month. In some cases it runs as low as 8 cents per month.

The rates paid vary, of course, according to the quantities used—20,248 consumers paid less than \$2 per year; 29,748 consumers paid less than \$3; 40,496 paid less than \$5, and 6713 paid less than \$1. The total operating expenses of the department was \$243,958.50 in 1909.

The per capita of water consumed in Milwaukee has steadily increased since 1875, until it now amounts to 109 gallons per capita daily. Last year the big pumps had to force 15,518,834 gallons into the mains to supply this demand of the people upon this great and successful public utility.

Seventy large consumers, headed by the Chi-

cago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and the breweries, paid into the city treasury \$283,577.05 of the \$566,236.32 collected for metered water.

The city now has in its distribution system 463 miles of water mains ranging from four inches to forty-two inches in diameter. The weight of the water mains, exclusive of water gates and hydrants, is 80,331 tons. In the early days the city paid as high as \$75 a ton for water pipe. In recent years the average has been about \$25 a ton.

The Socialists have had a number of representatives on the school board in Milwaukee for several years. They have been patiently and quietly working for better conditions in the schools.

The program of the Socialist Party, with reference to the question of education in general, is fairly well known.

Their program involves:

1. More and better school buildings and equipment.
2. Free text books.
3. Warm meals served at the schools where necessary.
4. Medical inspection and care for the children.
5. Manual and occupational training.
6. Vacation and night schools, and the general extension of educational facilities for the adult population.

7. School buildings to be thrown open for the use of the public as social and civic centers. Branch libraries, clubs, reading rooms, amusements, baths, gymnasias and outdoor playgrounds to be developed in connection with the schools. School buildings also to become civic centers for the discussion of social and political questions, as well as the polling place on election days.

But in addition to this general program the Socialist members of the board have been working for certain immediate improvements. Among these may be mentioned the following:

- a. To reduce the size of classes. In many cases there are as many as forty and even fifty children in a single class.
- b. To improve the sanitary condition of the school buildings.
- c. To revise the course of study. Too many branches and often too much in each are required of the growing children. It is sought to eliminate as much as possible of the unnecessary and over burdensome work, so as to free the children and the teachers as well for other and more vital educational pursuits.



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MR. and MRS. SIDNEY DREW, in "THE YELLOW DRAGON"; DICK, THE CANINE PENMAN; IRENE ROMAIN; ELSIE FAYE, assisted by Joe Miller and Sam Weston (One Week Only); MILE. BIANCI FROELICH, in her Terpsichorean Repertoire; COAKLEY, HANVEY and DUNLEVY; FOUR KONERZ BROTHERS; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Great Hit CLAUDE GILLING-WATER and CO., in "THE AWAKENING OF MINERVA."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, April 4, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum, presiding.

Transfers deposited by Perry B. Stevens, drums, Local No. 70, and M. R. Jameson, tuba and bass, Local No. 433, Austin, Texas.

Dropped from the roll: Louis Appy.

Resigned: J. Thiele, L. Inglis, M. C. Paulsen.

Permission was granted members to play with the San Francisco Orchestral Society on April 7, 1911, at regular rates, also members to volunteer services for charity affair at the Hebrew Orphanage at a near date.

The members of the orchestra at the Beach Dance Pavilion have received permission to play one-half hour on the veranda at Seal Rock House, same to be deducted from regular time.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, 1 p. m., sharp, at headquarters. Business of importance will be transacted. Monthly and quarterly reports of the officers will be received. Members are requested to attend.

The following members of the Marie Dressler Company are reported playing two weeks at the Savoy Theatre: C. Puisch, Local No. 310; Ed. Howe, Local No. 239; L. Begiebing, Local No. 310; J. Friedel, Local No. 310.

Harold Overbeck is here from Honolulu, where he has been for some time past a member of the Bijou Theatre orchestra.

The funeral of the late member, L. Nicholson, was held on Monday, April 3d, at 9:30 a. m. The news of his death was quite a shock to members, as he had been out and around after a protracted illness and seemed to be much improved. Last week he went to Caliente Springs, hoping that the change would hasten his recovery, but, instead, suffered a relapse, and died at the Springs on Thursday, March 30th. Larry was well known among the musicians, having been a member of this local for about twenty years. He was a native of Boston, and was fifty-seven years old. His many friends extend their most sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and aged father.

### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces another splendid program for next week. Sidney Drew and his charming wife will present an original one-act play entitled "The Yellow Dragon." Dick, the penman, the most marvelous dog in the world, will make his first appearance here. Miss Irene Romain's pianologue will be found a particularly fascinating offering. Elsie Faye, assisted by Joe Miller and Sam Weston, will present "The Act Dainty." Next week will be the last of Mlle. Bianci Froehlich, Coakley, Hanvey and Dunlevy, The Four Konerz Brothers, and Claude Gillingwater and his excellent company in "The Awakening of Minerva."

Mrs. Wiggin, who makes books about "Penelope in" foreign places, is in London now. Her first caller was an interviewer, who paused in the doorway, and with pencil poised, asked: "And what do you think of London, Mrs. Wiggin?" "You remind me of the young lady who sat beside Mr. Gibbon at dinner," the author remarked genially. "She turned to him after the soup and said, 'Do, dear Mr. Gibbon, tell me about the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.'"

Hoax: "They say the Sultan of Turkey scares his wives nearly to death." Joax: "Yes; I've always heard that he was a harem-scarem sort of a fellow."

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### NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a meeting of said board, duly called and noticed, and duly held on the 29th day of March, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation, and where said Board of Directors usually meets), on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation to the amount and sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (\$250,000) Dollars, the same to be divided into 25,000 shares, of the par value of Ten (10) Dollars each.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated March 29th, 1911.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores  
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

James Tole, president of New York Typographical Union, telegraphed as follows on March 27th to George Stein, I. T. U. representative in Los Angeles: "Announcement at yesterday's meeting of unionizing of Butterick's. Clean job." On March 28th International President James M. Lynch sent out a letter stating: "We are now in a position to announce full agreement with the Butterick Publishing Company." The St. Joseph convention referred the controversy to the executive council of the I. T. U. to make effort at adjustment. Since that time negotiations have been in progress. It is promised that further particulars will be found in the April number of the "Typographical Journal."

An error crept into the "topic" last week about Secretary-Treasurer Leo Michelson's father. He has been dead for some years. Mrs. Michelson, Sr., is still suffering from the effects of the paralytic stroke.

W. R. Meredith of the "Recorder" chapel is accompanying H. H. Gould on his European trip. The couple left yesterday—April 6th—and expect to be away for four months. The first stop will be at Genoa, thence to the Turin Exposition. A tour of Italy en route to Cairo is the next item on the itinerary, followed by a general sight-seeing trip through Europe.

The "Chronicle" Club will hold its second annual dance at Golden Gate Commandery Hall on Thursday evening, April 20th. The officers are: George A. Fisher, president; F. A. Purner, vice-president; George Borneman, secretary and treasurer. The committee of arrangements is composed of Benny Benjamin, Mark Wayman, James McBride, James Ritchie, Pete Butler, Jesse Morse and Louis Bangs.

The first issue of the "Lassen Weekly Mail" under the charge of Fred C. Sefton shows a marked improvement, especially in the typographical appearance. D. W. Robinson accompanied Mr. Sefton to attend to the job work, and C. A. Ross has also joined the staff.

Unrest marks the condition of printedom in several Pacific Coast cities. Portland (Oregon) employers have refused to pay 75 cents a day additional for linotype operators, claiming that competition with near-by points will prevent compliance. A straight raise was asked by San Jose printers of 50 cents a day, and they threatened early in the week to walk out if the amount was not paid. Sacramento Typographical Union favors a minimum for job printers of \$27 a week, to be reached in four installments during a period of eighteen months.

William T. McClain has blossomed out in the real estate business. He has organized a company, with offices in the Pacific Building.

The I. T. U. executive council has issued a little sixteen-page booklet giving its side of the late controversy affecting the Chicago Hearst papers. It is in the form of "A copy of a letter to President O'Brien of the Chicago Typographical Union Number Sixteen." The accusation is made that President O'Brien failed to arrange for a special meeting after promising to do so. The booklet has been sent to members of No. 16, and its contents will be printed in the "Typographical Journal." It would be a good idea to give Mr. O'Brien all the space he needs in the official publication to present his side of the case.

James A. Power, formerly of the "Chronicle" chapel, has returned to the city after an absence of over twenty years.

Poole Bros. of Chicago took over the plant of the Corbitt Railway Printing Company on February 27th. The printers, pressmen and bookbinders of the last-named concern lost their positions as a result, as they are unionists, and Poole Bros. operate under non-union conditions. The bindery girls were not discharged, but they refused to work with non-unionists, and walked out of the old Corbitt plant.



**DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS**

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliaries (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Ramermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

**For Women in Union and Home**

The National Mothers' Congress has formed a department for the special purpose of bringing about higher ideals of marriage. The campaign will be purely educational, and Mrs. Clarence E. Allen of Salt Lake City has been made chairman of this committee. Among other things, they will work to secure uniform marriage laws in all the States.

In Germany there are 2,758,154 women who are agricultural laborers.

Miss Annie H. Shortridge has recently resigned as law clerk in the State Department at Washington at a salary of \$3500 a year to go into business for herself.

A number of wealthy society women in New York City have formed a league for the scientific study of motherhood. One phase of the study is the proper training of nurse maids and governesses. This league supports a training school in which young women are taught to do practical work in organizing mothers' classes and clubs in those sections which need them. These trained helpers not only organize, but lecture upon all the subjects which relate to the home. The league also seeks the protection of immigrants as well as the training of the immigrant mother.

In Denmark women of good social position are giving more attention to trades than to business or a profession, which is usually so attractive to women in other countries. Instead of adopting those occupations which are so common to women of other nations, they are serving as apprentices in work shops, such as cabinet makers and other trades. The daughter of a very well-known physician is a professional silversmith. There are several women who are regarded as specialists in wood carving. In Copenhagen there is a firm of cabinet makers composed of three ladies who are not only partners but superintend their own work shop.

A Carnegie medal and \$2000 for educational purposes have just been awarded Miss Amy Bromley of Morristown, Pa., for her bravery in rescuing a man from drowning.

Miss Florence Maylis has been appointed post master at Oyster Bay, New York. The name of Theodore Roosevelt was the first one signed to the petition.

Miss Katherine McKensie, who is well known as a settlement worker in Pittsburg, Pa., has just started a movement to secure an act of the Legislature requiring managers to screen or protect the windows of all hospitals so that delirious patients may not be able to commit suicide by jumping out.



## A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.

The fearful holocaust in the city of New York a few days ago, where so many human lives were sacrificed on the altar of Mammon, has at last aroused the sleeping officials of this city to a semblance of their duty.

We learn from these officials that there are about fifty buildings whose owners have violated the ordinance in regard to fire escapes, their kind and number, and others, such as providing hose for fire purposes and failure to equip their buildings with water pipe of sufficient size. It would take some extra money to comply with these city laws, so they ignored them.

The "Evening Record" is taking the matter up and bringing it before the public by photographing the Labor Temple, which has the most up-to-date fire escape of any building in the country, and comparing it with other buildings in this city, which have no modern fire escape. This clearly shows the relative value placed on human lives by the working class as against the capitalist class.

The merchants and manufacturers are hiring all the non-unionists and thugs they can get hold of to act as Pinkertons in case the general strike takes place on the first of May. The merchants and contractors are very much wrought up over the anticipated struggle, and we are constantly besieged by them in regard to it. We believe when the building crafts make their demands there will be no repetition of the trouble that took place when the metal trades made their request of the M. and M. for just and humane conditions ten months ago.

What a change in so short a time! The people here with well-balanced minds are fast coming to realize that the trade-union movement has come to stay. Judging from expressions heard on all sides from both business men as well as pro-

fessional men, there is almost a complete revulsion of feeling in thought and sentiment in regard to organized labor.

The unions are making the same steady and healthy growth that has been so evident for many months past. It is a steady, determined growth that bodes well for the future movement in Los Angeles. The merchants now realize the fact that should be evident to the merest tyro in economics, that the more wages the workers receive the more they can purchase of goods of every description. The scales are falling from the eyes of the men who were rabid union haters a few months ago. Such a change of sentiment in so short a time could not be looked for six months ago.

Misrepresentation and calumny got in its deadly work here for a while, but reaction has set in, and the feeling against the character assassins in high places is so great that even our most inveterate enemies have come to the conclusion that their motto: "Anything to defeat the unions," is repudiated by their one-time followers, and too much credit cannot be given to the men who conducted such a fight against such fearful odds as the men of Los Angeles had to contend against for such a long time. We had all the so-called great daily papers against us, reinforcing the obscene "Times," and, notwithstanding all this, our garments are unstained and we stand before the world with clean hands and pure motives. That is more than our enemies can truthfully say.

Workingmen, remember this, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We should relegate to the realms of oblivion all petty grievances or things of a personal nature, which some times cause great harm to our movement in general. The old saying, "A small spark kindles a great fire," is absolutely true. Therefore beware of that spark. There are thousands of spies paid by the

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employing class to do this. Don't you aid and abet them by your actions, by bickerings, petty jealousy and personalities.

Sometimes you really imagine that you have a grievance against some person or some union, but if you gave these things more serious consideration and sleep on them overnight, they would appear entirely different next day.

We cannot successfully fight our enemy and fight among ourselves, too, remember that. Keep it constantly before your eyes. If you do that, the rest is easy. Let your motto always be, "Work united, march united and vote united," and you can own the earth. Think seriously on it one-half hour.

## CHANGE OF FRONT.

There has been a marked change of front in many daily papers relative to the Mexican situation. The Kansas City "Journal" says:

"Mexico is a country of extreme contrasts. Its population is composed of the very rich and the very poor. The rich own immense estates, their haciendas or plantations and ranches comprising from 1000 to 10,000,000 acres. On the other hand the great bulk of the population is composed of peons, or laborers, who have no prospect under prevailing conditions of rising above their present state of industrial serfdom. Their wages, especially on the ranches and plantations, seldom exceed 6 cents per day, while their cost of living—imposed on them by heartless and, in most cases, absentee landlords—is fixed at about 10 cents a day.

Thus they fall deeper in debt with the setting of each day's sun, and under their laws they are prohibited from leaving a hacienda until their debt is paid. Consequently every laborer who reaches his or her majority soon becomes a life-time prisoner for debt. A systematic effort has been made in the past to keep them in ignorance of their true condition, of the cruel wrongs practiced upon them, but the reforms demanded by the insurrecto leaders furnish indisputable evidence of the fact that in some inexplicable way a great light has burst upon them.

"Mexico, like China, is awake to the barbarous conditions that have prevailed under the rule of tyrannical oligarchy, but, unlike China, the Mexican, as befits his fierce Indian ancestry, is fighting for his freedom, and, once aroused to revolution, there will be no peace until his wrongs are righted. Out of the travail of the present insurrection a new republic may be born which in time will become a mighty empire, the renaissance of the Aztec Montezuma, revived and strengthened by modern civilization."

If it was one paper alone that had flopped in this manner it would be remarkable. As it is hundreds that have changed their editorial viewpoint, it is nothing less than revolutionary.

In North Carolina a white man was arraigned for stealing chickens from a negro. The jury was composed of seven white men and five negroes, and one of the latter was made foreman. They came into court and the clerk demanded: "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" "Yes, sah." "What is it?" "De jury am gone Democrat, sah, and de prisoner am not guilty."

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